

The Arizona Republican.

FOURTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1893.

VOL. IV. NO. 177.

Goldberg Bros.

Pants! Pants!

THIS WEEK.

Look in Our Show Window. 50 Cents Upward.

NECKTIES!

See Our Window Display.

Only 25c Your Choice.

Goldberg Bros. Clothing Store

Always Look for Our Sign.
Don't Forget Our Free Employment Office.

STOVES AND RANGES.



The man who wrote the song

"He never cares to wander
From his own fireside"

was inspired while sitting before one of our
cosy Heaters.

We don't admire the song, but we can't
blame the man, and you wouldn't if you
knew what comfort there is in our Stoves
and Ranges.

I sell all kinds of Stoves and Stoveware.

D. H. BURTIS,

Gas and Steam Fitter.



BANKING.

JAMES A. FLEMING, President.

P. J. COLE, Vice-President.

E. J. BENNETT, Cashier.

PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK,

THE ONLY

United States Depository

IN ARIZONA.

Paid Up Capital. - - \$100,000
U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits, 50,000

Depository for the Territorial Funds.

The only Steel-Lined Vaults and Steel Safety Deposit Boxes in Arizona.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits. General Banking Business.
Phoenix, Arizona.

UNMASKED.

The Hawaiian Policy at Last Exposed.

Force to be Employed in the Restoration.

English and United States Gov- ernments in Collusion.

Two Steamers Arrive Yesterday with Startling Advice Con- cerning the Situation.

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 12.—Since the arrival of the steamer Warrimoo, on the 24th ult political events have followed each other with startling rapidity. When the Warrimoo arrived with Cleveland's ultimatum the royalists were jubilant. The annexationists at once began to carry out previous plans for a forcible resistance.

The China which arrived three days later, brought instructions to Minister Willis for the restoration of the monarchy by the aid of the United States troops. Within six hours 600 annexationists assembled at the drill shed behind the executive building. The meeting was short, but wildly enthusiastic and the spirit of '76 prevailed. Those who heard the cheers which welcomed the speech of President Hatch of the annexation club and the presentation of resolutions knew that the monarchy even though restored by the superior force of the United States, would be short-lived. Since the mass meeting the enthusiasm among the royalists has been fluctuating and their clearest headed leaders admit that the success of the restoration depends on the armed protection of the monarchy by the United States.

The following resolutions were adopted by the mass meeting.

Resolved: That we read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the secretary of state, of the United States to the President to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii. We condemn the assumption of the secretary that the right of the provisional government to exist terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the senate, the treaty of union pending between the two countries and also his assumption that the provisional government submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitration of the president or any other power. We will support to the best of our ability the provisional government in resisting any attack upon it which may be contrary to the usage of nations.

The adoption of the resolutions was preceded by speeches by many leading citizens chief of which was that of President Hatch of the annexation club. He said:

"Fellow citizens, you have been invited tonight to discuss our political situation. We are confronted by the declaration of Secretary Gresham that royalty must be restored and our government destroyed. His representation has given us an opportunity to be heard before final action is taken. At present we are proceeding merely upon newspaper reports received here and which we certainly have a right to discuss.

"We do not know what action will be taken nor how. Certainly any action taken by the congress of the United States cannot be resisted by anybody of this community. We do not meet here tonight to deny the power of the United States nor to vilify those at present in charge of the United States government. [Applause.] But we meet with the hope that our words will be heard by congress.

"There are certain features in Gresham's letter to the president which show he is proceeding upon a false assumption. Let us hope the distinguished secretary has been misinformed. It is certainly our prerogative to stamp out the false assumption and challenge them. Now, chief among these false assumptions is one which seems to underlie the whole letter that there has been submitted to the President of the United States for arbitration the question whether or not we have a right to establish a government in this country. Gentlemen, I challenge that assumption. [Cheers and cries of you are right.] The assumption is false in every respect. Let me point out that two parties can make a contract but it requires the consent of three to make a valid arbitration, both of the parties in the interest and the arbitrators.

It is absurd to contend this could be an arbitration by inference or imputation. First, has the provisional government submitted to the decision of anybody its rights to exist? No. Not one word or action could be produced in support of that contention. From the very nature of things the government which started in revolution though now a government de jure and de facto could not submit the question of the legality of its existence through any arbitration because its right lay in its might. Having satisfied our consciences as to the justice of our cause we depend upon our might and are answerable to no other power. I brand as false the claim that we put in issue the question whether or not we are proceeding legally in overturning a corrupt and rotten monarchy.

"Second, has the president of the United State up to this point pretended to have been acting in a judicial capacity? I say his acts do not justify

that assumption. An arbitrator or a judge would not interfere with the existing status. On gaining his seat the president of the United States immediately lowered the American flag and thereby changed the status of the parties (cries of "hear hear"). That was not the act of a judge, gentlemen. Again has he notified anybody he was proceeding with a judicial investigation? Has he given any notice that a hearing would be held on such a date? Has he at any time notified anybody that witnesses were being examined? Has he given anybody an opportunity to cross-examine these witnesses or to confront them? [Cries of "no," "no," "he never has."] No; we do not need the acknowledgment of that distinguished judge, now secretary of state, to know that no arbitration could stand for a moment in law however insignificant the matter which was conducted ex parte without an opportunity to be heard.

"How was the late arbitration conducted in Paris? Did a number of gentlemen get together or not? Did they send a private agent off to Behring sea to look about and scratch his head? [Laughter.] Interview the neighbors and make a report. [Laughter, cheers and applause.] Gentlemen, it can hardly be contended that the provisional government and we, representing the supporters of that government have submitted our rights to exist to Col. Jas. Blount of Georgia. [Applause.] The president of the United States had an undoubted right so far as we are concerned to examine into the status here of the situation, country, etc., as bearing on the question whether or not he should continue the negotiations pending when he took his place. With that the arbitration of the United States came to an end."

Preparation for War.

After the undecided character of the news received by the China an opinion prevailed that until the arrival of the Australia that instructions would be received by the latter vessel for immediate restoration. Pending the Australia's arrival several important cabinet and council meetings were held and it was determined to meet the proposed restoration by the combined forces of the government, the American league, the annexation club and the citizens' reserve guard, whose joint strength is estimated at 2,000 men on the island within Honolulu.

Orders were at once given to those governments having or to have hereafter war ships in Honolulu harbor that no nation would be allowed to land troops without the written consent of the provisional government. This notice was served upon the foreign diplomatic corps in writing on November 25 and was intended to be final from its date pending and after the arrival of the Australia. The notice applied to the Japanese cruiser Naniwa which arrived yesterday and the Japanese Consul General Fujii has privately announced that Japan would not interfere should war break out between the provisional government and other nations. The Naniwa will be neutral for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese residents.

Active preparations, both for defense and aggression if necessary, were begun the day after the arrival of the steamer China.

Two hundred and fifty men were put to work fortifying the executive building. The verandas were fortified with three tiers of sandbags and the roof will be similarly treated. Companies of sharpshooters, all trained men, will occupy the four corner towers from the basement to the roof.

Minister Willis has promised to give the provisional government thirty-six hours' notice before action.

"In case such notice comes," said a prominent man to an Associated Press correspondent, "should Cleveland attempt to carry out his policy against Americans in Hawaii 500 men will be at once be put to work and before the time expires the executive building will be surrounded on all four sides with rifles, 150 feet from the building, which will defy attack and be absolutely safe from the guns of the ships."

Careful inquiry has put the associated press in possession of the fact that in case of defeat the revenues of the government have already been secreted and the government will be re-organized at other headquarters.

The first action by the authorities here after the arrival of the text of Blount's report was to remove Fred Wunderberg from the clerkship he holds in the supreme court. It is learned upon the best authority coming directly from royalist sources that the British minister, Wodehouse has lately stated to different persons in Honolulu that there was an understanding between President Cleveland and the English government that the monarchy should be restored. In private circles here on the annexationist side an opinion has been freely expressed that the presence of the British cruiser Champion here at the present time was owing to the fear by the English foreign office that President Cleveland would not be able to carry out his policy.

This theory reached the executive and advisory council and a special session was held in which Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution which was unanimously recommended by the council to the executive:

Resolved: That the executive council inquire of the American minister whether his instructions were covered by and in harmony with the letter of Secretary Gresham to President Cleveland. If so, whether he was instructed to use force.

Resolved: That should his answer be in the affirmative these councils will recommend that Mr. Willis be immediately given his passport and that the ex-queen be made a prisoner of state.

From 750 to 800 troops are in the executive buildings and ammunition and stores have been provided to withstand a continuous attack for one month

ADMISSION.

The Utah Bill Considered in the House.

Chief Opposition From Eastern Democrats.

Its Passage Predicted by an Overwhelming Majority.

A Warm Session in the Senate Over the Repeal of the Federal Election Laws.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Cullom fired the first gun in the battle over the repeal of the federal election laws and succeeded in drawing a sharp return fire from Hill of New York.

After Hoar's second Hawaiian resolution had been laid over till tomorrow Cullom took the floor and spoke at length on the election repeal bill. He asked if the mandate of a corrupt judge like Maynard should determine the complexion of a legislature which elects a senator, or if the brawn and muscle of a McKane should control an elective representative, and if congress should have no power to protect the integrity of its own membership. In the course of his remarks Cullom attacked the New York machine and Maynard, and was interrupted with a reminder from Hill that the election referred to would not have controlled New York in the senate and that whether or not there was anything criminal in that election it was not relevant to the present question.

Cullom reported that the election of Maynard would have inaugurated a scheme which would have resulted in changing the character of the legislature. Hill desired to inform the senate that the country that his statement was not a correct one. Further colloquy ensued Cullom maintaining, and Hill denying that the result of the recent election was an indication in favor of the Republican prospective policy. Cullom then went on with his speech referring to the cutting down of the American flag at Hawaii, which could not have been accomplished by all the power of monarchied Europe but which had been done by the order of an American president upon the advice and recommendations of a "newly baptized democratic secretary of state." [laughter]

Stewart addressed the senate in favor of the repeal of the federal election laws but soon drifted into a discussion of the financial question and attributed the evils complained of to a gold standard. The senate then went into executive session and at 4 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

Republicans favor Admission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The house began the discussion on the admission of Utah to Statehood. The principal point at issue was whether the enabling act should contain a proviso imposing pains and penalties for polygamous marriages, the contention on one hand being that the state should come in on an equal footing with other states unhandicapped by such provisions; on the other, that as polygamy had been stamped out by the federal statutes and as the admission of the territory would repeal the statute congress should make it practically a part of the enabling act.

Morse of Massachusetts, opposing the bill, made a vicious assault on Utah and Mormonism, recalling all the outrages of plural marriages, the Mountain Meadow massacre, the blood atonement and the revelations of the Endowment house. Mr. Rawlins of Utah replied to Mr. Morse and worsted him very badly. He opposed the amendment proposed relative to polygamy as too complex, but expressed a willingness to accept a simple amendment prohibiting polygamous marriages forever.

Harter opposed the bill on the ground that it gave to a sparsely settled western territory too much influence in the senate. The general impression seemed to be that his real object was to prevent the election of two more free currency Democrats to the senate. The debate will conclude tomorrow, as most of the Republicans have withdrawn their opposition, and it is expected that the bill will pass by an overwhelming majority.

In the course of further remarks Harter referred to the conditions existing in Kansas where Governor Lewelling has called a convention of tramps. "The population of Kansas will be pretty large," interjected Reed, "when the new tariff bill goes into effect, if it is to be the home of all the tramps in the country."

Simpson of Kansas, Smith of Arizona and Pence of Colorado interrupted

Harter to reply to his reflections on the west. At the conclusion of Harter's speech the house adjourned.

A New Chinese Treaty.

It is probable the State department will soon enter upon negotiations looking to the adjustment of our relations with China. The enactment of the Geary law will be regarded as an infraction of the existing treaty, necessitating a new treaty. It is understood Gresham desires to make an extension of our trade relations and privileges with China the principal feature of his administration. Secretary Gresham is known to have little faith in the future of our trade relations with the Spanish American republics.

Yung Yu, the recently arrived Chinese envoy, is expressly charged with the negotiation of a new treaty. The Chinese government is satisfied with the amendment to the Geary act and is not anxious to extend the privilege of immigration for its people, but is solicitous for their protection and privileges. Chinese statesmen are said to regard with favor the extension of trade relations with the United States in preference to a government having a more aggressive foreign policy. The coming negotiations will embrace a settlement of the questions of immigration the treatment of the Chinese already here or who may come legally, and the protection of American citizens residing in China.

The Revision Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The schedules of the tariff bill were completed today by the ways and means committee and a portion of the afternoon was devoted to the administrative features of the bill. Republicans think the bill will not be submitted before Saturday next, while Democrats expect to submit it by Thursday. There is no certainty of a caucus on the tariff bill, as some of the Democrats most anxious for changes in the bill are opposed to the caucus. No change was made today in the sugar schedule. The committee changed the malt schedule again, increasing it from 25 to 30 per cent duty. The duty on cut diamonds has been reduced 15 per cent in the first bill to the present rate of 10 per cent.

A BOOMERANG.

Effect on Anarchy of the French Chamber Outrage.

BERLIN, December 12.—About five hundred anarchists, including many women, met here yesterday evening. The police took great precautions to prevent a disturbance. It was noticed that the anarchists who attended were despondent, as they fear the Paris outrage will lead to international measures against them. Today Herman and Weissenthal, two speakers at last night's meeting, were arrested and condemned to three months' imprisonment for anarchist utterances of two months ago.

Herr Gavelintz, oriental scholar, is dead.

The German engineers who exhibited at the world's fair at Chicago will make a re-exhibition of their productions in Berlin during the spring of 1894.

A FOOL'S ANSWER.

He Joined Last Fall in Inviting His Own Punishment.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 12.—H. G. Root, the populist ex-candidate for county attorney, has filed an answer to the suit on note that the repeal of the Sherman act is responsible for his inability to pay. He asks that President Cleveland and other public men be made parties to the suit.

Shot by an Employee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—This afternoon Captain McHugh, a contractor and member of the firm of Kane & McHugh, was shot in the left breast and fatally wounded by a teamster named James Campbell. The men had a quarrel over work which was being done. McHugh becoming excited struck Campbell, who pulled a pistol and shot McHugh. Campbell is under arrest.

Making it hot for Anarchists.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A man named Sordan was arrested this afternoon in an ante room of the Palais Bourbon for expounding anarchistic theories in company with another man who escaped. A number of anarchist documents were found in Sordan's pocket. Several foreign anarchists were expelled from France today.

Burning Whiskey.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 12.—The plant of Dealers Distilling company burned today from spontaneous combustion. Loss \$150,000, insurance \$60,000.

Drowning of Gladstone's Valet.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A body found in the Thames has been identified as that of Gladstone's valet.

A \$50.00 Doll.

Will be given free to some girl under fifteen years. Call and leave your name. It will cost you nothing.

PRATT BROS.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

(Continued on eighth page.)